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THE INTERNATIONAL DATA ARCHIVE: DATA HOLDINGS

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13. ABSTRACT

The International Data Archive's data holdings are grouped into five categories: cross-national data, event data, data on conflicts, international organization data, and instructional packages.

Data holdings are categorized in terms of the unit of analysis. Cross-national data sets include those which have the nation as the unit of analysis. Event data are those studies which use the event as the unit of analysis. The conflict category takes cases of conflict as the unit of analysis. The international organization category contains studies on international organizations and studies that use the international system approach as the level of analysis. The instructional package category contains special studies designed to aid in the teaching of international affairs.

The International Data Archive currently holds 36 data sets: 13 cross-national data sets; 7 event data sets; 7 data sets on conflicts; 8 international organization data sets; and 3 instructional package data sets.

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KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Cross-national data						
Event data						
Conflict Data						
International Organization Data						
Instructional Packages						

INTERNATIONAL DATA ARCHIVE

Data Holdings

Raymond Tanter
Director

INTERNATIONAL DATA ARCHIVE

Following is a list of the holdings of the International Data Archive. The studies are grouped into five categories: cross-national data; events data; data on conflicts; international organization data; and instructional packages.

The cross-national data sets are those which have the nation as the unit of analysis. This includes data sets which have the nation/year as the unit of analysis (e.g., Afghanistan--1920). These studies contain primarily data on socio-economic-demographic-political attributes of nations. Some of the studies contain data on domestic and international conflict behavior or events aggregated to the nation level. Most of the studies are for one point in time, but some are time series.

The events data sets are those studies in which the event is the unit of analysis. This category does not include studies in which events have been aggregated to the nation level.

The conflict category includes studies which have cases of conflict as the unit of analysis.

The international organization category contains studies which contain data primarily on international organizations. For the purpose of categorization, this section also contains studies using the international system as a level of analysis.

The instructional package category contains special studies which were constructed primarily to assist in the teaching of international affairs. These were usually constructed from other holdings by subsetting and combining variables. Those that are listed have some form of documentation developed to assist the teacher in using the data.

Cross-National Data

1. Arthur S. Banks, Cross-Polity Time Series. Time series data for 153
    independent nations. There are 102 variables aggregated by year. The
    data are primarily interval level. There are 33 variables coded for
    the period 1815 - 1966; the remaining variables are coded for more
    limited time periods. Demographic, socio-economic, and political
    attribute data are included. Data are published in Arthur Banks,
    Cross-Polity Time Series, Cambridge, Massachusetts: M.I.T. Press, 1971.

2. Arthur S. Banks, Domestic Conflict Behavior. Domestic conflict data
    for 111 countries. Data were collected for the years 1919-1939 and
    1946-1966 on 8 domestic conflict variables: riots, demonstrations,
    purges, government crises, strikes, coups, revolutions, and guerilla
    war. Data exist for 42 years on 52 countries, and there are data for
    less than 42 years on 59 countries. Data may be obtained in either
    of two formats: nations as cases or nation/years as cases. In the
    first format a case would be Canada and variables would be riots--1919,
    riots--1920, riots--1921, etc. In the second format, Canada--1919 is a
    case, riots a variable and Canada--1920 a second case.

3. Richard Cady, Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell, Major Power Interactions
    with Less Developed Countries. Data for 90 less developed countries on
    51 variables. These data were supplied by the Office of National Se-
    curity Studies, Bendix Aerospace Systems Division. The data set con-
    tains selected interactions of the United States, the Soviet Union,
    the Peoples' Republic of China, and Eastern European Countries with
    the less developed countries.

    The overall time span for the data is from 1956 to 1965. The selected
    national attributes are recorded yearly for this period, while the
    major power interactions are recorded for 1959, 1961, 1963, and 1965.
    The national attributes include such measures as imports and exports,
    diplomatic representation, visits, and communication rates. The in-
    teractions include such measures as proportions of imports from and
    exports to the major powers.

4. Ivo K. Feierabend, Rosalind L. Feierabend and Betty Nesvold, <u>Yearly</u>
    <u>Measurement of Permissiveness-Coerciveness of Regime, Including Struc-</u>
    <u>tural Variables</u>. This data set contains detailed information on
    political structures relevant to the general concept of permissiveness-
    coerciveness of regime. The information gathered covers the following
    aspects of political regimes: associational group strength and freedom
    as indicated by the freedom accorded the trade union movement, church
    organizations, etc.; type of executive; nature and strength of party
    opposition; type of elections; party strength in elections; strength
    of parties in legislature; extent of press censorship, both internal
    and against representatives of foreign press; degree of independence
    of judiciary; structure of local government; type of suffrage; extent
    of civil rights; extent of social reforms (land reform, nationalization
    of industry, etc.); changes of regime (dates, duration, regime rating);
    and extent and occurrence of oppressive measures (dismissal, imprisonment,
    execution, relocation, etc.).

    The data set includes 84 countries for 22 years, (1945-1966) and con-
    tains some 17,000 data cards. Data are drawn from encyclopedic sources
    as well as from detailed sources for specific areas of inquiry, such as
    press censorship and trade union freedom.

5. Ted Gurr, <u>Genesis of Civil Violence Project</u>. Data for 114 nations on
    60 variables. This study consists of aggregate data on indicators of
    civil violence and its predictors. Nations have also been categorized
    into four clusters, originally based on a factor analysis, including
    political, socio-cultural, technological development, and size of
    population and production center clusters. See Ted Gurr, "Conditions
    of Civil Violence: First Tests of a Causal Model," in John Gillespie
    and Betty Nesvold (eds.), <u>Macro-Quantitative Analysis</u>, Beverly Hills,
    California: Sage Publications, 1971.

6. Michael Haas, International Subsystems: Subsystem Member Characteristics. Data on the members of each of twenty-one international subsystems--1649-1963. The unit is the nation in each subsystem, in all 457 cases (about 150 different national entities). There are some twenty-eight variables for each subsystem member. See Michael Haas, "International Subsystems: Stability and Polarity," The American Political Science Review, LXIV, Number 1 (March, 1970) pp. 98-123.

7. Jeffery Milstein, Middle East Time Series Data. Data on some 50 variables for Middle East nations (Israel, U.A.R., Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, some data for Saudi Arabia and Kuwait) by year for 1948-1967 (some data for 1968 and 1969). Data are generally economic (trade, government expenditure and economic aid) but include some political, demographic and behavior variables (e.g., government changes, strength of bureaucracy, population and armed attacks).

8. Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell, Sino-Soviet Interaction, A Quantitative Assessment. Data for two nations, the Soviet Union and China. This study consists of an aggregate data set and a perception data set. The aggregate data set covers the period 1950-1967 and includes the following variables: exports, imports, population, and treaties. Some data on foreign aid granted by the Soviet Union and China to selected countries are included for the years 1959-1967. The perception data set consists of information obtained by computer content analysis utilizing Inquirer II. Selected official statements and newspaper content were analyzed for the period 1950-1967. Soviet and Chinese perceptions of each other and of the United States are coded as follows: strong, weak, active, passive, negative and threatening. Each of these perceptions is presented in the original and weighted forms. Data were supplied by the Office of National Security Studies, Bendix Aerospace Systems Division.

9. Rudolph J. Rummel, Dimensionality of Nations. Data for 82 nations. The 332 variables are grouped into 51 domains. The domains represent cultural, social, agricultural, demographic, and other descriptive categories. Data are generally for 1955.

10.   Rudolph J. Rummel and Raymond Tanter, <u>Dimensions of Conflict Behavior</u>
        <u>Within and Between Nations</u>, 1955-1960. Data for 86 countries on 22
        variables. This data collection is the product of two separate studies
        conducted by Rudolph J. Rummel and Raymond Tanter utilizing identical
        variables for the time periods 1955-1957 and 1958-1960, respectively.
        These variables are domestic conflict behavior, such as riots and
        coups; and foreign conflict behavior such as protests and threats.
        Data originally used in Rudolph Rummel,"Dimensions of Conflict Be-
        havior Within and Between Nations," and Raymond Tanter, "Dimensions
        of Conflict Behavior Within and Between Nations, 1958-1960," both in
        John Gillespie and Betty Nesvold (eds.), <u>Macro-Quantitative Analysis</u>,
        Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications, 1971.

11.   J. David Singer and Melvin Small, <u>The Wages of War: Nation Data</u>.
        There are two nation level data sets available. The first is <u>Total</u>
        <u>National War Experience</u>. This set contains data on 35 variables re-
        lated to the cumulative war experience of some 144 nations during
        the years 1816-1965. The second data set is <u>Nation in Each War</u>. This
        set contains data on some 29 variables related to the experience of
        a nation in a particular war. There are 239 nation/war cases. See
        J. David Singer and Melvin Small, <u>The Wages of War, 1816-1965: A</u>
        <u>Statistical Handbook</u>, John Wiley and Sons, 1971.

12.   Charles L. Taylor and Michael C. Hudson, <u>World Handbook of Political</u>
        <u>and Social Indicators, II: Nation Data</u>. There are three nation-level
        data sets available.

        A. <u>National Aggregate Data</u>.
        This section consists of data for 136 polities on some 300 variables.
        Included are indicators of population size and growth, communications,
        education, culture, economic, and political variables for the four
        base years: 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1965. Data for 1965 are about 90%
        complete but the proportion of missing data is much higher for the
        three earlier years.

B. Annual Events

This section consists of data on 18 political events aggregated by
year to the nation level for the years 1948-1967. The events included
are: riots, deaths from political violence, political assassinations,
armed attacks, elections, protest demonstrations, regime support demon-
strations, political strikes, renewals of power, unsuccessful executive
transfers, unsuccessful irregular transfers, irregular power transfers,
executive adjustments, regular executive transfers, executions, acts
of negative sanctions, acts of relaxation of political restrictions
and external interventions. Sources include the New York Times Index
and the Associated Press.

C. Raw Data

This section contains two sets of raw data: one has data used in
Section I for constructing measures of fractionalization and concen-
tration; and the other has data used for constructing measures of
inequality. The fractionalization and concentration data are recorded
for each city, political party, etc., for these variables: city
populations, ethnic groups, language groups, export commodities,
export receiving countries, distribution of votes by political party,
and distribution of seats in the lower legislative house. There are
over 7,000 records in this set. The inequality data are recorded as
distributions of farms, acreage, labor forces and gross domestic
product.

Data were collected by the World Data Analysis Program of Yale
University. See Charles L. Taylor and Michael C. Hudson, World Hand-
book of Political and Social Indicators, Second Edition, New Haven:
Yale University Press (forthcoming).

13. United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, World Military
Expenditures--1970. Data for 120 nations. The data are military
expenditures and related data such as GNP, public education expendi-
tures, public health expenditures and population. Data for military

expenditures, armed forces and gross national product are reported
at yearly intervals for the period 1964-1968 with a summary percentage
of change figure for this period. Other data are available for 1968
only. Data are reported in U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's
publication, World Military Expenditure, 1970.

Events Data

14.   Berry M. Blechman, Middle East Event/Interaction Data: 1949-1969.
Data on some 10,000 events between July 1, 1949 and June 30, 1969.
Only events in which Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq
were actors and targets (although third parties acting as mediators
are also included as targets) are included. Events are coded for
actor, target (Macro and Micro for both), the 22 action categories
of the World Event/Interaction Survey, arena, and reliability. The
source was the New York Times Index. A Fortran IV program--MIDEAST--
is available to process the event/interaction data by outputting fre-
quency distributions over time and action type, of all events meeting
user-specified criteria of actor, target, arena, and reliability.

15.   _____, Middle East Military Event Data: 1949-1969. Data on
about 3,800 events which are strictly physical conflict interactions.
The data are described in greater detail than in the above data and
have been obtained from a wide range of sources including: the New
York Times, the Jerusalem Post, transcripts of U.N. Security Council
meetings and other U.N. sources. Data consist of date, participants,
reports, type of event, and casualties. Data are aggregated to ten-
day summaries for each Israel-bordering Arab state dyad. For further
information on both data sets see Berry Blechman, "A Quantitative
Description of Arab-Israeli Interactions, 1949-1969: Data Sets and
Processor," Professional Paper 78, Center for Naval Analyses, Washington,
D.C., September 1971.

16. Walter H. Corsor, <u>East-West Project: Event Data</u>. Data for approximately 15,000 events. Each case is the report of a conflictive or a cooperative action (these include both verbal statements and nonverbal actions) within and between the nations comprising the NATO and Warsaw treaty alliances, Yugoslavia and the Chinese People's Republic. The events recorded cover East-West relations from 1945 to 1965. Each event is rated on conflict and cooperation intensity ratio scales which were established from questionnaires given to experts in international relations. Each event is coded for actors and targets involved, data, geographic area, action category, source. A short textual description of each event is included. All years are not yet available, but will be so by December, 1971.

17. Ivo Feierabend, Rosalind Feierabend and Betty Nesvold, <u>Political Events Project: 1948-1965</u>. Data on 8,000 events for 84 countries. This study is concerned with the amount of conflict directed by groups and individuals in the prevailing political system against other groups or persons. The data cover the interval 1948-1965. Twenty-eight categories are used to classify the events. The study provides a conflict intensity rating for each event. The data sources were the <u>Encyclopedia Britannica Yearbook</u> and <u>Deadline Data on World Affairs</u>. An additional data set is being prepared from the <u>New York Times</u> for the period 1955-1964. Data were originally used in Ivo Feierabend and Rosalind Feierabend, "Aggressive Behaviors Within Politics, 1948-1962," in John Gillespie and Betty Nesvold (eds.), <u>Macro-Quantitative Analysis</u>, Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications, 1971.

18. Charles McClelland, <u>World Event/Interaction Survey (WEIS)</u>. Data for 23,000 events. Each case in the data set is a report of an international event. An event/interaction refers to words and deeds communicated between nations, such as threats of military force between nations. The IDA has WEIS data from January, 1966 through August, 1969. Coded for each event is the actor, target, date, action code,

arena, and complete textual description for each event. The IDA can
supply two FORTRAN IV programs which can aggregate the daily data
into other groupings, e.g., frequencies of action by one nation
toward another on a month-by-month basis can be calculated.

19.   Rudolph J. Rummel, Foreign Conflict Behavior. Approximately 11,000
        events such as border clashes and threats on over 30 descriptive
        variables for 82 nations. The source of the data as well as measures
        of its reliability have also been coded. The periods of time covered
        include 1955, 1962-1965, and the first four months of 1966, with
        additional time spans to be added as the data become available.

20.   Charles L. Taylor and Michael C. Hudson, World Handbook of Political
        and Social Indicators II: Daily Event Data. This data set contains
        57,268 records of data for 17 political events: riots, deaths from
        political violence, political assassinations, armed attacks, elections,
        protest demonstrations, regime supported demonstrations, political
        strikes, renewals of power, unsuccessful executive transfers, unsuccess-
        ful irregular transfers, irregular power transfers, executive adjust-
        ments, regular executive transfers, executions, acts of negative sanc-
        tions, and acts of relaxation of political restrictions. The data
        are recorded at daily intervals for each event group for each country
        during the twenty-year period 1948-1967. For example, two riots in
        a country on the same day appear as one record or case; but one riot
        and one election in a country on the same day appear as two separate
        records. Seven sources were used including the New York Times Index
        and Associated Press.

Data on Conflicts

21.   Lincoln Bloomfield and Robert Beattie, CASCON Project: Local Conflict
       Data. Data on 52 local conflicts since 1945. There are some 500
       "factors" coded for each case. Factors are conditions or situations
       which might influence the course of a local conflict toward or away
       from increased violence. Each factor is coded as either no infor-
       mation, not present, present but no influence, much influence toward
       violence, some influence toward violence, little influence toward
       violence, much influence away from violence, some influence away from
       violence, or little influence away from violence. Factors are grouped
       into categories: previous relations between sides, great power
       involvement, external relations, military strategic, international
       organizations, ethnic-minorities, economic, internal political,
       characteristic of one side, communication, actions or controls in
       disputed area. See Lincoln Bloomfield and Robert Beattie, "Computers
       and Policy Making: The CASCON Experiment," Journal of Conflict Reso-
       lution, Volume XIV, Number 4, (March, 1971).

22.   Richard Cady and William Prince, Political Conflicts: 1944-1966. Data
       for 323 conflicts. These data were supplied by the Office of National
       Security Studies, Bendix Aerospace Systems Division. The data set
       contains information on political conflicts during the period 1944 to
       1966. For each conflict, the variables include measures of duration,
       the type of military operations, the type of conflict, the method of
       termination, and the outcome with regard to the United States.

23.   Michael Haas, International Subsystems: War Data. Data derived from
       four major studies of war: Lewis F. Richardson, Statistics of Deadly
       Quarrels (31 variables); Quincy Wright, A Study of War (15 variables);
       Pitrim Sorokin, Social and Cultural Dynamics (20 variables); and
       J. David Singer and Melvin Small, Wages of War (19 variables). Data
       are for 1649-1963 for 21 international subsystems. Each war in each

subsystem from each study is the unit of analysis. Variables include
length, type, outcome, participants and intensity. See Michael Haas,
"International Subsystems: Stability and Polarity, The American
Political Science Review, LXIV, Number 1 (March, 1970), pp. 98-123.

24.   Lewis Fry Richardson, Statistics of Deadly Quarrels. Data for 779
        quarrels. These data, supplied by Rudolph Rummel, cover the time
        period from 1809 to 1949. A quarrel involves a pair of opponents and
        must result in more than 315 human deaths. The magnitude of a quarrel
        is measured by the logarithm of the number of deaths. The range of
        magnitude in the study is from 2.50 to 7.50, the latter figure for
        nations involved in World War II. Each quarrel is identified by its
        beginning data and magnitude. For each quarrel, the nominal variables
        include the type of quarrel, as well as political, cultural, and eco-
        nomic similarities and dissimilarities between the pair of combatants.
        The data were originally published in Lewis Fry Richardson, The
        Statistics of Deadly Quarrels, (Chicago; Quadrangle, 1960).

25.   J. David Singer and Melvin Small, The Wages of War: War Data. Two
        data sets are available. War File contains data for 93 interstate,
        imperial, and colonial wars dating from 1816 through 1965. Wars which
        did not involve at least one interstate system member or which were
        civil or internal were eliminated. There are 30 variables including
        the beginning and ending dates of the war, location, nation-months,
        and battle deaths. Pairs File contains data on 1312 pairs of nations
        involved in wars. There are 41 variables including type of war,
        duration and characteristic of each side. See J. David Singer and
        Melvin Small, The Wages of War, 1916-1965: A Statistical Handbook,
        John Wiley and Sons, 1971.

26.   Charles L. Taylor, Michael C. Hudson and John D. Sullivan, World
        Handbook of Political and Social Indicators II: Intervention Data.
        This data set contains data for interventions recorded at daily
        intervals during the twenty-year period 1948-1967. The daily report
        is the unit of analysis. There are 1073 records, one for each day

on which an intervention occurred in a country. The number of records per country varies. If, for example, a country had no action meeting the criteria for inclusion as an intervention, no record is given for that day for that country. And those countries that were neither intervened into nor an intervening country are excluded. Data are recorded for 89 of the 136 nations in the sample and two international organizations. Some of the 31 variables included are the number of intervenors, type of group involved, air and naval incursions and length of intervenor's presence in the country. The data sources are the New York Times Index, Associated Press, Asian Recorder, African Research Bulletin, Middle East Journal and African Diary.

International Organization Data

27. Chadwick E. Alger, United Nations Interaction. Data on interactions between U.N. delegates. The data are generated by direct observation of the meetings of the Administrative and Budgetary (Fifth) Committee of the General Assembly during the Seventeenth Regular Session (1962). The unit of analysis is the U.N. member-country as represented by its delegates. Seventy-one variables have been coded for each country-delegate and his interactions so as to enable analysis such as: the relation of interaction to the legislative process; the interactions of individual nations; the relation between non-committee roles of individuals and voting; regional group interaction, etc.

28. Samuel A. Bleicher, Computer Analysis of General Assembly Resolutions. Data on 2,370 U.N. resolutions. The unit of analysis is the resolution, and the data are a content analysis of General Assembly resolutions from 1946 to 1968. Items such as operative words, organizations mentioned, committee source, and prior resolutions cited are coded. Data sources were the United Nations General Assembly Official Records.

29.   William D. Coplin and J. Martin Rochester, <u>Dyadic Disputes</u>. Data for
       two basic units of analysis: 71 nations and 121 cases. This study
       provides data to compare and analyze the Permanent Court of Inter-
       national Justice, International Court of Justice, League of Nations,
       and United Nations in the international bargaining process. Data are
       included for all disputes: (1) which occurred between 1920 and 1968;
       (2) which are dyadic, i.e., in which only two states were directly
       involved; and (3) which were considered in at least one of the four
       institutions. Nation-unit data are divided into national attributes
       of participants and patterns of institutional usage by participants.
       Case-unit data include case attributes and attributes of the dyadic
       relationship between the two participants in each case. See
       William Coplin, "The PCIJ, ICJ, League, and U.N. in the International
       Bargaining Process," paper delivered to the Sixty-sixth Annual Meeting
       of the American Political Science Association, September, 1970.

30.   Michael Haas, <u>International Subsystems: Subsystem Data</u>. Data for 21
       international subsystems, 1649-1963. There are some 25 variables
       including number of wars, polarity, alliances, number of members and
       resources. See Michael Haas, "International Subsystems: Stability
       and Polarity," <u>The American Political Science Review</u>, LXIV, Number 1,
       (March, 1970), pp. 98-123.

31.   Harold K. Jacobson, <u>The United Nations and Colonialism</u>. Data on 1,166
       U.N. roll calls. The unit of analysis is the U.N. roll call, specifi-
       cally, any roll call from 1946 to 1967 concerned with the issue of
       colonialism. The data contain information about each roll call and
       the voting record of U.N. member-countries on each roll call. Data
       sources were the United Nations General Assembly Official Records.
       Data are in vote format. That is, the roll call vote is the case,
       the vote of each member and other descriptive information are the
       variables.

32.   Michael Wallace and J. David Singer, <u>Intergovernmental Organization
       Data: 1816-1964</u>. Data for 237 intergovernmental organizations
       extant between 1815 and 1967. The membership status of 148 countries

is recorded for each organization at five-year intervals. A nation is coded as being a full member of the particular IGO during the given time period, as associate member, a member of the international system but not a member of the IGO, or not a member of the system. See Michael Wallace and J. David Singer, "Intergovernmental Organization in the Global System, 1815-1964: A Quantitative Description," Inter-national Organization, Volume XXIV, Number 2 (1970) pp. 239-287 and J. David Singer and Michael Wallace, "Intergovernmental Organization and the Preservation of Peace, 1816-1964: Some Bivariate Relationships," International Organization, Volume XXIV, Number 3 (1970), pp. 520-547.

33.   United Nations Roll Call Data. General Assembly roll calls for the First to the Twenty-fifth Plenary Sessions (1945-1970), the First to the Fifth Special Sessions, and for the seven Committees. Portions of the roll call collections were archived from two different s urces. The First to Seventeenth Sessions, the First to Fourth Special Sessions, and the First to Fourth Emergency Special Sessions were received from Charles Wrigley of Michigan State University. The data for all subsequent Plenary sessions and for the committees were coded and processed by the International Data Archive. All of the data are stored in member format. That is, the U.N. member is the case, the roll call is the variable, and the member's vote is the value for each variable. The codebook contains a synopsis of each roll call including the total vote on that roll call and its location in the General Assembly Official Records.

Instructional Packages

34.   J. Martin Rochester, Learning Package 3: Dyadic Disputes. This learning package is designed to introduce students to the systematic study of the role of international institutions in interactions among states. This contains the same data as in Dyadic Disputes (#29 above). The data may be used with Learning Package 3. See J. Martin Rochester,

<u>Dyadic (Two-Party) Disputes Before the Permanent Court of International Justice, the International Court of Justice, the League of Nations, and the United Nations: Analytical and Empirical Materials</u>, Markham Publishing Company, 1971.

35.   Patrick McGowan and Michael O'Leary, <u>Learning Package 4: Comparative Foreign Policy</u>. This learning package provides an introduction to comparative foreign policy analysis and a discussion of how to employ rigorous techniques to develop ideas about the causes and consequences of foreign policy. Data are available on 38 variables for 114 states. The data are generally for the mid-1960's and include indicators of size, wealth, domestic situation and international interaction. Data may be used with Patrick McGowan and Michael O'Leary, <u>Learning Package 4--Comparative Foreign Policy Analysis Materials</u>. Markham Publishing Company, 1971.

36.   Charles Taylor and Raymond Tanter, <u>Computer-Aided International Relations Teaching (CAIR) Package</u>. CAIR is a workbook for introductory courses in quantitative international and comparative politics. It includes explanations of various statistical methods, exercises using these methods, and instructions for using computer programming packages, especially Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Console Statistics (CONSTAT; an interarchive analysis package available at The University of Michigan or remotely via long distance telephone). Two different CAIR data sets are available: CAIR-1 contains twenty attribute and event variables for 136 countries area 1965 and CAIR-2 contains twenty-eight attribute variables for 136 countries area 1965. CAIR-1 data require three cards per case while CAIR-2 requires only 1 card per case. See Charles Taylor and Raymond Tanter, "Computer-Aided International Relations Teaching (CAIR) Package," Department of Political Science, The University of Michigan, 1971.